The VIRGINIA GAZETTE

The Freedom of the Press is one of the great Bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic Governments.

[OCTOBER 9, 1778.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 142.]

IN CONGRESS, AUGUST 31, 1778.

A PAPER figned "Adam Ferguſon, Secretary to his Majeſty's commiſſion," dated at New York, Auguſt 26, 1778, accompanied with a declaration by George Johnſtone, Eſq; and a declaration by the Earl of Carliſle, Sir Henry Clinton, and William Eden, Eſq; and alſo a requiſition reſpecting the troops lately having been Lieutenant General Burgoyne, were read, and are as follows:

[The declarations are too long to be inſerted at length in this paper.]

Extract from the declaration of GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of his Britannic Majeſty.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, having ſeen a declaration of the American Congreſs, to which is joined the following reſolution: "That it is incompatible with the honour of Congreſs to hold any manner of correſpondence or intercourſe with the ſaid George Johnſtone, Eſq; or to negociate with him upon affairs in which the cauſe of liberty and virtue is intereſted," ſays that he is far from conſidering the ſaid reſolution as offenſive to him; that he rather receives it as a mark of diſtinction to which he is by no means entitled, either by his exertions in the cauſe in which he is employed, or by his abilities for improving any future circumſtances that may occur towards fulfilling the purpoſes of the commiſſion under which he is appointed.

That he ſhall be happy to find when this exception as to him ſhall be removed, that the Congreſs are inclined to retract their former declaration, and to negociate with others upon terms equally conducive to the happineſs of both countries. At the ſame time he is inclined to believe that the ſaid reſolution of Congreſs has been iſſued upon ſimilar motives with the reſolutions reſpecting the cartouch boxes of General Burgoyne's army, and circulated as an excuſe to a deluded people for not granting an explicit anſwer to a plain requiſition that was made to the Congreſs from his Majeſty's commiſſioners with regard to the unfortunate ſoldiers who are detained at Boſton under every indignity, contrary to the public faith of a ſolemn convention ſigned at Saratoga, and alſo to ſerve as a pretext to the unhappy conſtituents of the Congreſs, who are ſuffering under the various calamities of war, for diſappointing the good effects of the commiſſion which the real friends of America had ſo long requeſted by the moſt ſolemn petitions, reſolutions, and public declarations, and which ſo many of the inhabitants of this continent now deſire to ſee carried into full effect.

In order therefore to defeat the purpoſes intended by this reſolution, the ſubſcriber, George Johnſtone, thinks proper to decline acting as a commiſſioner, or otherwiſe interfering in any meaſure, anſwer, agreement, negotiation, matter or thing, that may regard the ſaid Congreſs, reſerving to himſelf the liberty, if he ſhould judge proper, of publiſhing before he leaves North America juſtification of his conduct againſt the aſperſions with own on his character.

At preſent, when the Congreſs, from motives of private ambition, can ſo far fully the principles upon which their firſt reſiſtance was made as to bow to a French ambaſſador, and league with the ancient enemy of both our countries, Mr. Johnſtone is not anxious about the good opinion of ſuch a body, notwithſtanding the regard he ſhall always bear to many of the individuals who compoſe it, from a juſt allowance to be made for men acting under the fears incident to civil commotions and from a certain knowledge they did entertain, and a perſuaſion that they now entertain, different ſentiments.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

Extract from the declaration of the Earl of Carliſle, *Sir* Henry Clinton, *and* William Eden, *Eſqi three of his Majeſty's commiſſioners.*

WHEREAS they have received a declaration of the American Congreſs, dated the 11th inſtant, which relates to a gentleman with whom they have the honour to be joined in commiſſion, and is meant to affect him as a commiſſioner, they hereby think proper, on their part, ſolemnly to declare, that they had not any knowledge, either directly or indirectly, of the letter and converſation alluded to in the ſaid declaration until they ſaw them made public in the newſpapers. At the ſame time they do not mean to imply any aſſent to the conſtruction put on private correſpondence which the Congreſs have thought proper to publiſh, or to intimate a belief that any perſon could have been authoriſed to hold the converſation to which the ſaid declaration of the Congreſs alludes; nor do they, on the other hand, mean to enter into an explanation of the conduct of a gentleman whoſe abilities and integrity require no vindication from them. But they think proper, in juſtice to that gentleman, as well as to themſelves, and to the commiſſion with which they are charged to ſay, that in the many converſations which he has had with them upon the meaſures adopted to reſtore the peace of theſe colonies, the principle

his reaſonings ſeemed to be, that the offers of Great Britain were adopted to promote and eſtabliſh the liberties, peace, ſafety, increaſe, and permanent happineſs, of the inhabitants of this continent and thoſe bleſſings, in an equal degree, were not to be expected in any other connection or mode of government whatever. When, therefore, the commiſſioners tranſmitted to the Congreſs the acts of Parliament which exempt the colonies forever from Britiſh taxation, and to ſecure their charters and eſtabliſhed governments, and when they added that they were authoriſed and deſirous to reſtore peace, to revive free intercourſe and mutual affection, to reſtore the value and promote the credit of the paper circulation, to give ſatisfaction and ſecurity forever on the ſubject of the military eſtabliſhments, and to extend every freedom to trade, they felt that they were offering more than words, and had offered not only every thing that is or can be propoſed by the French alliance, but alſo many advantages to this continent which can never, by any poſſibility, be derived from that unnatural connection. And they remain aſtoniſhed at the calamities in which the unhappy people of their colonies continue to be involved, from the blind deference which their leaders profeſs towards a power that has ever ſhewn itſelf an enemy to all civil and religious liberty, and whoſe offers his Majeſty's commiſſioners muſt repeat, whatever may be the pretended date and preſent form of them, were made only in conſequence of the plan of accommodation previouſly concerted in Great Britain, and with a view to prevent the reconciliation propoſed, and to protract the deſtructive war.

And his Majeſty's commiſſioners thought, and ſtill think themſelves entitled to expect that the General Congreſs ſhould not, on the ground of ſuch treaties, even if the conſtruction under which they act had authoriſed them, refuſe the deciſive part which they have taken without previouſly conſulting the aſſemblies of their reſpective provinces, and making their conſtituents acquainted with all the facts upon which a true judgment might be formed.

CARLISLE,
W. EDEN,
New York, Auguſt 26, 1778.

By the Ex[illegible]

UPON a repreſentation from [illegible] not [illegible] ſtipulated [illegible] troops lately [illegible] never [illegible] fully [illegible] ſerious [illegible] which [illegible] America [illegible] WHEREAS [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] incon[illegible] agree[illegible] burn[illegible] affor[illegible] full[illegible] ene[illegible] the[illegible] dec[illegible] tion[illegible]

[illegible] ſaid [illegible] Great Britain, upon condition of his ſerving [illegible] America during the preſent conteſt; and the port of Boſton [illegible] the ſcarcity of tranſports, whereas General Howe ſhall [illegible]

[illegible] Majeſty's commiſſioners now founding their claim [illegible] which [illegible] ſoldiers in Chief of his Majeſty's forces [illegible] firſt [illegible] ſaid troops, and that they [illegible] ſeparation [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] the [illegible] this [illegible] by word or writing on the part of Great Britain, all the [illegible]

and particularly to ratify the condition annexed to the second article thereof above recited, by which those troops are not to serve again in North America during the present contest.

And now your letter, dated at New York, on the 26th of August, 1778, is now laid by the several Congress for their direct and explicit answer.

CARLISLE,
H. CLINTON,
W. EDEN.

To his Excellency Henry Laurens, Esq; the President, and others the members of the Congress, met at Philadelphia.

IN CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1778.

WHEREAS this Congress did, on the 8th day of January, 1778, express, "that those articles of convention of Lieutenant General Burgoyne, and the troops under his command, be suspended till a distinct and explicit ratification of the said convention or Saratoga shall be properly notified by the Court of Great Britain to Congress:"

AND WHEREAS, that no ratification of the Convention of Saratoga, which may be delivered in consequence of powers which may reach that case by construction and implication, or which may subject whatever is transacted relative to it to the future approbation or disapprobation of the Parliament of Great Britain, can be accepted by Congress.

Published by order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

To the Earl of CARLISLE, Sir HENRY CLINTON, Knight of the Bath, and WILLIAM EDEN, Esquire.

YOUR Excellencies must be sensible that it does not comport with the measures of Congress to make any observations upon your declaration of the 26th of August. But as it was evidently calculated for the people, I make no doubt you will be glad to know what effect it is likely to produce; and that your Excellencies may form some opinion, I take the liberty to shew you in what light it is considered by an individual: *Fa tai quantum valere potest.* I do not flatter myself that my observations upon your applications to Congress are very agreeable to you: However, I am in no degree discouraged from writing a third letter to your Excellencies.

It seems the declaration of Congress on the 11th of August, drew forth your's of the 26th. The storm of military war has lost its violence; on your part it has spent itself; you now assail us with words.

You are pleased "solemnly to declare," that you had not any knowledge, either directly or indirectly, of the letters and memorandum alluded to in the declaration of Congress, until you saw them made public in the newspapers. That declaration related to your colleague, George Johnstone, Esq; nor did it charge your Excellencies with a *privity* to, or participation in, his very exceptionable conduct. *Unasked*, you have thought proper to endeavour to exculpate yourselves. A circumstance which is wholly foreign to my recollection a rule which I remember the First recommended to a favourite Sardanapalus, as one that may distinguish a statesman, expressly or hints "never to make a defence or apology before you are accused." Without doubt, your Excellencies will not be at a loss to call to mind the meaning of this royal hint.

That you should publicly have referred to the construction Congress have to Governor Johnstone's conduct, or that you would insinuate a belief that any part of it was intended to hold the conversation stated to have been held with Mr. Gerard, as a cover for his address to promote the object of your commission, were not suspected. Neither was it imagined, that there was any other motive for you to vindicate Mr. Johnstone's "abilities and integrity." The first we never doubted, till we saw his declaration of the 26th of August; the last he himself has not attempted to vindicate, and I mark this as an instance of his prudence. It is a misfortune that many characters it is distinguished. On the other hand, is it not proper to discover the public shades of a public character? The Governor appears to have lost that calmness and circumspection necessary to the profession of a statesman. The declaration of Congress has precipitated him into abuse, mistake, and contradiction. He censures Congress for *hearing* to a French Ambassador! Did his Britannic Majesty *hear from* to a French Ambassador? The Governor thinks "many individuals" of Congress "now entertain different sentiments" from those in the declaration of Congress: He is certainly mistaken, for I have heard every individual Member declare, he considered him no longer an enemy to corruption. As to his contradiction of himself, I need only contrast these two ideas in his declaration: "The said George Johnstone for himself says, that he is far from considering the said resolution of Congress as *offensive* to him, that he rather receives it as a mark of distinction;" however, "he reserves to himself the liberty of publishing, if he shall judge proper, a justification of his conduct against the *aspersions* cast upon him." This unfriendly yet *assertive* Gentleman, who considers a resolution which *asperses his character* "*as a mark of distinction*," draughted his declaration *ad populum*, and with them I will leave it, that I may proceed to shew a proper respect for your Excellencies performance.

Why do you tell the world you "were authorized *to restore* peace, *to preserve* the value *and promote* the credit of the paper circulation, *to give* satisfaction and security forever on the subject of military establishments, *and to extend every freedom to trade?*" Your Excellencies sent to the Congress copies of the instruments by which you were, and by which only you are authorised. They were published, and the world have not yet forgot that they only allow *you to treat, not to determine* upon any of those particulars. Nay, you are expressly prohibited, and it is declared your proceedings on those points shall not be of any validity unless ratified by the British Parliament. Need I hint that every word you deliver is accurately weighed, and critically examined, and that consequential ideas naturally follow?

And do you really think you have "offered every thing that is, or can be proposed by the French alliance?" I am apt to suspect that your Excellencies are inclined to pleasantry. Pardon me if I introduce a serious idea; I will be short; nay I will use but a single word: INDEPENDENCE! this is proposed by the alliance with France: This is not to be found in your offers.

As you are astonished at one circumstance, I may be permitted to express a little surprize at another; it is at your assertion that France "has ever shewn itself an enemy to *all* civil and religious liberty." I cannot suppose you are unread in the histories of France, of Germany, and of the Low Countries, especially for the eighty years preceding the peace of Westphalia; and it is painful even to remark, that there is an alternative. The civil and religious liberties of Germany and of the Seven United Provinces *found* in the power of France *a friend* and a guarantee; and the same power is *now a friend* and a guarantee to the civil and religious liberty of America. On the other hand, the power of England *has been* and *now is an enemy* to civil and religious liberty. Witness your penal laws against Roman Catholics, and the rejected petitions of Dissenters; witness the reigns of Charles the second and his successors witness the present reign in Britain; the stamp act, the Quebec bill, the contemporary and subsequent outrages of laws and arms, regarding America. Your Excellencies ought to have looked at home, before you ventured to cast your eyes and censures abroad.

It is a favourite point with you, and you *constantly press* to have it established, that the offers of France "were made only in consequence of the plan of accommodation previously concerted in Great Britain." And to prove this, you aver, first, "that public intimation of the conciliatory propositions on the part of Great Britain, was given to the British Parliament, and consequently to the whole world, in the month of November last." Secondly, "that the preliminaries of a French treaty, did not bear earlier date than the 16th of December." We will examine the subject. The terms in which the first point is couched, give an idea, that the intimation was pointed and public, descriptive of the propositions, and that they were important in their nature. I wish your Excellencies had condescended to give us *the terms* in which the intimation was expressed, and the authority expressing them. Because from these lights, we might have seen, whether the propositions were, or if you please, the intimation was, of *sufficient* weight to affect, change and give a *ton* to the measures of the court of France. The evidence was in your hands, you have not thought proper to lay it before us, and no doubt you have *reasons* for the suppression. However, as my object is truth, I will endeavour to supply the evidence that you have withheld.

The late sessions of the British Parliament began on the 20th day of November last. On the 21st, your house of Lords presented their address to your Sovereign in answer to his speech. In that they say, "we cannot but applaud your Majesty's unwearied vigilance and wisdom in recommending to us, to prepare at all events, for such further operations as the contingencies of the war, and the obstinacy of the rebels may render expedient." "We thankfully receive your Majesty's *declaration* of *perseverance* in the measures now pursuing, for the re establishment of a just and constitutional subordination through the several parts of your Majesty's dominions." On the 23d of November your House of Commons also presented their address in answer to the speech; nor does this address contain any thing repugnant to the other; nor can it be denied, that these addresses are always mere echoes to the speech, and that the three *flow from the Ministers*. Thus, at one view, we have the public and joint sense of the Ministers, King, Lords and Commons of Great Britain. It is sufficient here to observe, that sense was a "*perseverance*" in military coercion, not a change to "conciliatory propositions."

This "public intimation," so given to the British Parliament, and consequently to the whole world, in November last," of the public measures to be pursued, perhaps may not be *that* public intimation to which your Excellencies allude. Well, I am not tired in my research after truth; I will make another attempt. I hope your Excellencies will patiently attend, while I endeavour to discover the *intimation* you mean, and whether it was in its nature such, as *ipso facto* made a mere nullity of the *declaration* from the Throne, couched by the Ministers, and approved by the Houses of Parliament.

On the 17th of February last Lord North made a decisive speech in the House of Commons. This states what he said in November relative to terms that might be offered to America, and it is probable this may be the public intimation to which your Excellencies allude. This speech strikes my attention, because it not only states what Lord North said on the 20th of November, but it demonstrates his conduct, and the reasons for it, from that time to the 17th of February.

It was on this memorable day that Lord North declared himself in the following manner: "At the opening of the present sessions, on the first day during the debate upon the address to his Majesty, I told the House, that, in my opinion, terms might be made with the colonies short of an unconditioned submission, and that the time of making them was the moment of victory." Here Lord North himself gives evidence of what he had said, and it must be deemed absolutely sufficient. Thus it undeniably appears that on the 20th day of November Lord North, speaking upon another subject, *en passant*, threw out a mere speculative "proposition," the truth of which was self-evident: Terms *might* be made in the moment of victory. His Lordship did not intimate that he *would* offer terms, nay, that he *intended* to do so. And is this mere speculative proposition "the *conciliatory propositions* on the part of Great Britain," to which you so anxiously point? Already it appears lighter than a *straw*; you *catch* at it, but it is not capable of supporting you. Place this in one scale, the public *persevering declaration* of the Ministers and the King of the same day, approved by the Houses of Parliament on the two following days, in the other scale, suspend the balance. Of what weight is your public intimation? *Vox et præterea nihil.* Was it possible such a public intimation affected the councils of France, and changed their very nature? It is too extravagant to be supposed. But let us attend to the speech.

"The time of making them was the moment of victory. I said this, thinking that the victory gained by Sir William Howe was more decisive than it really was, and ignorant of the disaster which had fallen on General Burgoyne's army."

(To be continued.)

LONDON, *May* 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Monmouth, *lately arrived at* Portsmouth *from her cruize.*

WE are at length, thank Heaven, arrived once more in an English port. Our last foreign port was Cadiz, where we experienced such treatment as will scarce be credited, though the vouchers which Government will receive by another channel, as well as ours, will surely set them on a scheme to resent the insult offered to a King's ship. We came into Cadiz harbour on the Sunday afternoon, when the Captain according to custom, ordered the boat on shore, to get what is termed product, which could not be obtained; the next day another was sent, and a third, and a fourth; but to all we could not even get an answer. A spirited memorial was at last sent to the commandant, who also gave no answer; in short, they seemed resolved to take no notice of us. Judge of the situation of our spirited commander (who is a true British seaman) when during the time we lay there (seven days being detained by the wind) we had the mortification to see the usual honours paid to two Dutch frigates, and above all to the Revenge, an American privateer, commanded by Cunningham, who came swaggering in with his thirteen stripes, saluted the Spanish Admiral, had it returned, and immediately got product; the Spaniards themselves carrying on board wood, water, fruit, and fresh provisions; all which we were eye witnesses of, as he anchored directly under our stern, within two cables length. There are at Cadiz twenty two ships of war of the line, besides frigates and xebecs, the first are as fine vessels to look at as ever put to sea; they all appear full manned, and are deep in the water, as if provided with all necessaries ready to put to sea on the shortest notice. There were also riding here eleven vessels bearing American flags; and six more ships of war were expected daily from Ferrol to join the above fleet, which we were informed of by the Captain of the Dutch frigates, who behaved barely civil to us. We were happy on our coming up to Spithead, to see so fine a fleet ready to chastise our insolent and natural enemies. I am so far from exaggerated the account of our reception at Cadiz, that I have been obliged to omit some very humiliating circumstances that happened during our stay there, as being too much for the limits of a letter."

Strictly speaking, the conduct of France hath been highly praise worthy. In violation of her antient prejudices, she hath declared in favour of LIBERTY; whilst England, which boasts of her love of freedom, hath made use of the engines of despotism for the base purpose of enslaving three millions of people.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 3.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *dated* September 20.

WE have great reason to believe that the enemy are now preparing to evacuate New York as speedily as possible. Some persons of consideration there have applied to their friends to know whether they can be received again by their country if they stay behind. Stephen Skinner has applied in the Jerseys, and has been refused. I am told a member of Congress has a letter from several others, who say they will throw themselves upon the mercy of Congress. All this, together with certain intelligence that Lord Howe is returned to New York with all the fleet, though superior now to Count D'Estaing's, and that the transports were sailing down daily to the watering place, seem to indicate a total evacuation of that place. General Washington is on his way to New England."

Extract of a another letter dated Philadelphia, *September* 20, 1778.

"From all the accounts, various as they are, it seems pretty certain that the British army are about to leave New York. Some think they will go to England, others to the West Indies, Halifax, and Quebec, and others again think they are going against Boston, and that they will attack it by land and sea, in order to catch the French fleet now lying there. It is reported that Lord Howe has resigned the command of the fleet to Admiral Gambier. General Washington with the main army is in Connecticut, near Danbury; his moving eastward looks as if he thought they were going that way."

We hear from Dryfdale parish, that a sermon suitable to the occasion having been preached by the benevolent Minister, there was collected town as the relief of the unhappy sufferers who escaped the horrid massacre at Wyoming 53l. 6s. 2d. a small sum, but if the example should be thought worthy of imitation, it may produce in this state a handsome assistance to those truly unfortunate people.

Monday last the General Assembly met at the Capitol pursuant to adjournment.

Last Tuesday night Richard Hotmare, a tallow chandler, was inhumanly murdered in the house of Edward King, of this city, who is now in the public jail, together with two others, who are suspected to be the murderers.

At a VESTRY *appointed and held for* St. Paul's *parish, in the county of* Hanover, September 30, 1778.

A Newspaper advertisement, published in Mess. *Dixon & Hunter's* gazette, signed by *Samuel Meredith, John Starke*, jun. and *Richard Chapman*, three private parishioners, being read, and several acts of Assembly and Ordinances of Convention being also read, and maturely considered,

Resolved unanimously, that this vestry has by law, the sole right of electing and presenting a Minister to this parish for twelve months next after a vacancy happens therein, and that it is the duty of this vestry to assert that right whenever it is denied or questioned.

Resolved that the said advertisement is not only indecent and insolent, but a rude attempt to suspend the execution of the laws, to wrest from this vestry and others in authority their just and legal rights, and to excite disorder and dissention in this parish, and therefore ought to be publicly censured and scouted as dangerous to society, and subversive of civil government.

Resolved that the Rev. Mr. *Benjamin Blagrove*, who has a fair character, and comes well recommended to this vestry, be received into this parish as rector thereof, in the place and stead of the Rev. Mr. *William Dunlop*, who resigned, but now lives under the said parish; and the said *Benjamin Blagrove* is now, by this vestry, presented to this parish as Minister thereof, according to law, and is desired to move himself and family into this parish as soon as convenient.

Ordered, that the foregoing proceedings be published in the *Virginia* gazettes.

BART. ANDERSON, Clk. Vestry.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder at Lunenburg courthouse, on Thursday the 12th of November, being court day, for ready money,

A TRACT of LAND in the said county, containing 643 acres. It lies within 4 miles of the courthouse, and is good for the culture of tobacco, wheat, and corn. Major *James Johnson* will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase. THOMAS EVANS.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, living in the town of Petersburg, in Virginia county,

THE following TRACTS of LAND viz. One tract, 250 acres, of good tobacco, corn, or wheat land, lying in *Cho tank* and *Prince Edward* counties, on the main road, 5 miles above *Moore's* ordinary, including the house of the road. It is about 70 miles from *Petersburg*, and would answer very well for a public house. If this land is not disposed of sooner, it will be offered at public sale, for ready money or short credit, at next *Charlotte February* court. Also a tract, 188 acres of exceeding good tobacco land, in *Pittsylvania* county, within 2 or 3 miles of said town, which has good water and plenty of the red and white oak timber. Also one other tract, on *Cashade* creek, in the same county, containing 230 acres of as fine tobacco land as any in the country, lies well, and is well watered and timbered. This last tract I take this method to forewarn all persons from purchasing from *Isaiah Watkins*, or any other person, as I have an undoubted title to the whole, which will be made by me to any man that incines to purchase all or any one of the above tracts.

(4) JOHN WIMBISH.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 15th instant (October) for ready money, at the North Landing, Prince's Anne county,

THE schooner PORT ROYAL, with all her appurtenances, complete for sea. She is just from Curracoa, burthen about 25 tons, 12 months old, sails well, and is strong and well built.

JOSEPH TIMBERLAKE.

On Thursday the 29th of October next, if fair, otherwise next fair day, will be SOLD at public vendue, for the benefit of the insurers or owners, by

THE brigantine NORFOLK, as she lies at Mr. John Hutchings's wharf, with all her materials, separate or together as may best suit purchasers. An inventory of her furniture, &c. will be shewn at the day of sale.

PHRIPPS AND POWDON.

To be LET to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 26th of November next, at the court-house of Louisville, in Jefferson county,

THE BRICK COURTHOUSE, 50 by 32 feet, and LOG PRISON, 32 by 16. A plan of both will be shewn on the day of letting. (tf)

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 500 acres of LAND, lying on Snead's creek and Appamattox river, in Amelia county, below Goode's bridge. The title may be known by applying to Mr. Abraham Green, juns of the same county.

ALEXANDER M'NABB.

FOR SALE,

THE schooner INDUSTRY, now lying at Osborne's, burthen about 75 hogsheads, or 2800 bushels. She is a new and well built vessel, and would do for sea, but better for a river craft. She is fitted with anchors and cables, the sails and rigging new and of the best kind. Her cabin large and commodious, intended for passengers. I had rather load a ship, as this vessel will either altogether. (2tf) PETERFIELD TREVIT.

To be SOLD at public sale, on Monday the 2d of November next, on the premises, at the head of the Western Branch, Isle of Wight county,

A VALUABLE GRIST and SAW MILL, which would suit a merchant or any other person who would follow a merchant mill, as they have been a very extensive trade, that never fails, and be easily managed for a large crop of corn. To any private purchasers it is needless, as it is expected that those that want to purchase will view them before the day of sale. At the same time will be sold a fine complete SET of BLACKSMITH's TOOLS. An indisputable title will be made the purchasers by. (2tf) JOSEPH EVERITT.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Philip W. Claiborne, deceased, are desired to discharge their respective balances without further delay. The books, bonds, and accounts, are in possession of the subscriber at Hampton-town.

JOHN WATKINS, for the Executors.

*** I have about 200 bushels of good SALT, which I would dispose of on reasonable terms. J. W.

AMELIA, September 28, 1778.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr. Abel Ford, of Amelia, are desired to make payment; and those who have any claims against the said estate are desired to make them known

MARY FORD, Administratrix.

THE executors to the estate of the late Col Isaac Read deceased, finding it very inconvenient for them to attend the county courts in which Col. Read practised, to deliver to the proper persons their bonds and other papers, put in his hands as an attorney, give this timely notice that they will attend on Monday the 2d of November next at his late dwelling house, in the county of Powhatan, for the purpose of delivering to the several claimants their papers. Those who remain indebted to his estate for fees are requested to settle and pay up their respective balances as soon as possible.

JOHN COLEMAN, } Executors.
THOMAS READ, }

CULPEPER courthouse, September 26, 1778.

THE subscriber has again opened his GRAMMAR SCHOOL at this place. The same attention to the morals and education of his youth may be depended on as formerly; and as the sole direction of the school is now left on the teacher, business will go on with more alacrity, and more to the satisfaction of all concerned. Quarterly payments, and these advanced at the rate of 20l per annum, are expected, also two cords of wood, or 40s. at Christmas. Boarding is very convenient and reasonable, and the place healthy. Lodging and other necessaries may, on timely application, be had of

ADAM CRAIGHEAD.

To be SOLD, at Dover quit Mine, the following effects, viz.

A FEW BOXES of KEYSER's famous venereal PILLS, with full directions for using the same. Also Dr. Ryan's infallible worm destroying SUGAR PLUMBS, necessary to be kept in all families, with directions.

DINWIDDIE county, July 15, 1777.

THE subscriber hath for sale about 6000 acres of LAND, near the old town of Peytonsburg in Pittsylvania county, which would sell in Amelia county from 31. to 5l. per acre, on which are several small tenements and plantations. Also 6000 acres on the waters and branches of Hyco's and Dan rivers, in the county of Halifax, on which are likewise several small plantations and improvements. Also 6000 acres in the county of Mecklenburg, in different parts of that county. Likewise several small pieces of land in the counties of Dinwiddie and Brunswick, containing about 4 or 500 acres each.

(tf) ROGER ATKINSON.

*** Feb. 10, 1778. Since writing the above advertisement, I have been upon the first mentioned lands, and can recommend them as fine tobacco lands, lying well and free from stones, the whole tendable, the greatest part rich.

ROGER ATKINSON.

FOR SALE,

FORTY two TENEMENTS, whereon are largely above 200 houses, lying and being on *Rate* cliff highway, *Pennington* street *King David's* row, *Hart's Court*, and *George Yard*, in the parishes of *St Paul* (otherwise *Stebon Heath*) *St George, Paul, Shadwell*, and *Mary Matfellon* (otherwise *White chapel*) within the liberties of the city of *London*, in the county of *Middlesex*, in the kingdom of *Great Britain*. One of the tenements, by *King David's* Fort, contains a field, and one in *George Yard* a riding ground. Two of these tenements only are subject to the rack, all the rest being leased out upon a free rent. The annual amount of the rents is not mentioned, as the owner of this estate has empowered his agent in *London* to grant new leases, an arrear whereof is not as yet come to hand. Any person desirable to purchase may apply to *Mr. Hector Claiborne* at *Huffin's* ferry, on *Nansemond* river. Continental or Virginia loan office certificates will be received in payment. (8tf)

IF Francis M'Kenny, brother to *Anne M'Kenny* (since *Dod Hoyde*) late of the State of *South Carolina*, is living, he may hear of something to his advantage by applying to *George Sikes* of *Charlestown* (State aforesaid) by letter or otherwise. (26tf)

RUN away from the subscriber in *Louisa*, in *April* last, a negro man named CYRUS, about 25 years of age, *Virginia* born, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very black, and has a lump on the back part of his head; his country I cannot describe. I expect he is harboured in *Prince George* county. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS reward for securing him in any jail, or THIRTY DOLLARS if delivered to me in *Louisa*.

JOHN NELSON.

AMELIA, October 3, 1778.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the night of the 9th of *July*, a sorrel mare, mixed with white hairs, but more so on her belly and one of her flanks than any other place. She is about 4 feet 7 inches high, 7 years old, neither docked nor branded, has a white face, and all her hoofs are white. Whoever delivers the said mare to me shall receive TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS reward, and on conviction of the thief TWENTY FIVE POUNDS.

JOHN BOOKER, Junr.

TAKEN up, in *Powhatan*, a dun coloured horse colt, about 2 years old, with a star in his forehead, and his hind feet about the fetlock white, has a bell tied on with a piece of rope, a long switch tail, and branded on the near buttock L. Appraised to 17l.

JESSE CARTER.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a red sow with three shoats, about 15 months old, and marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop, hole, and nick, in the left. Also seven other shoats, about 8 months old, and unmarked. Appraised to 12s. 6d. each.

JAMES ANGELEA.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 7 inches high, 12 or 13 years old, has some saddle spots, no brand perceivable, an ambling pacer, and has a white spot on the off side of his neck. Appraised to 20l.

WILLIAM GILES.

TAKEN up, in *Cardine*, a small bay mare, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 9 or 10 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, has a small star in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock WD in a piece. Appraised to 25l. (2tf) GABRIEL TOOMLS.